Amendments to the Specifications:

Please amend the recited paragraphs on page 7 as follows:

-- FIGURE 4 is graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary lubricant, MICROCUT®, that is similar to a synthetic oil, as described in Boeing Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) No. 55492, revised April 25, 1989, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. MICROCUT® has a first identifiable absorbance peak at 1745 cm-1 and a second identifiable absorbance peak at 1170 cm-1 that have been found to differentiate MICROCUT® from other contaminants.

FIGURE 5 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary general lubricant, BOELUBE®, a general lubricant, as described in the Orelube Corporation Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) prepared March 20, 2003, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. As shown in FIGURE 5, this lubricant has identifiable absorbance peaks at 1071 cm-1, and at 3279 cm-1, that suitably differentiate this lubricant from other common manufacturing contaminants.

Corrosion inhibiting compounds may also be detected and identified utilizing the method of the present invention. FIGURE 6 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary corrosion inhibiting compound, DINITROL® AV30, manufactured by Dinol International, as described in the Chemetall Oakite Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) dated June 6, 2003, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. DINITROL® AV30 has identifiable absorbance peaks at 2,924 cm-1 and at 1,060 cm-1.

FIGURE 7 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary corrosion inhibiting compound, DINITROL® AV8, manufactured by Dinol International, as described in Univar USA Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) No. P22400VS, issued on November 2, 1997, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. DINITROL® AV8 has identifiable absorbance peaks at 2,924 cm-1 and at 752 cm-1.

FIGURE 8 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary corrosion inhibiting compound, BRAYCOTE® 248, manufactured by Castrol, Inc, as described in the Castrol Product Data Sheet revised on November 30, 2000, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. BRAYCOTE® 248 has identifiable absorbance peaks at 2,924 cm-1 and at 1,460 cm-1.

FIGURE 9 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary corrosion inhibiting compound, CORBAN™, manufactured by Zip Chem Products. CORBAN™ has identifiable absorbance peaks at 2,924 cm-1 and at 752 cm-1.

FIGURE 10 is a graph of infrared absorbance of exemplary chromate conversion coating Converted ALODINE® 1200, manufactured by Henkel Surface Technologies, as described in Boeing Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) No. 28160, revised July 6, 1998, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. ALODINE® 1200 has identifiable absorbance peaks at 925 cm-1 and 2,190 cm-1.

Cleaners and soaps also may be identified as a contaminant using a method of the present invention. FIGURE 11 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary cleaner/soap, ALKASOL 27, as described in Boeing Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) No. 21234, revised January 30, 2001, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. ALKASOL 27 has identifiable absorbance peaks at 1,060 cm-1 and at 1,600 cm-1.

FIGURE 12 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary cleaner/soap, JET CLEAN E manufactured by Melrose Chemicals Limited, as described in Boeing Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) No. 6779, revised November 1, 1991, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. JET CLEAN E has identifiable absorbance peaks at 1,241 cm-1 and at 2,551 cm-1.

FIGURE 13 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary cleaner/soap, PACE B82, as described in the Univar USA Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) No. P21621VS, issued on January 8, 1997, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. PACE B82 has identifiable absorbance peak at 1120 cm-1 and at 901 cm-1.

FIGURE 14 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary cleaner/soap, SNOOP®, as described in the Swagelok Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) revised in January 2003, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. SNOOP® has identifiable absorbance peaks at 1,180 cm-1 and at 1,620 cm-1.

FIGURE 15 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary temporary protective coating used in manufacturing, SPRAYLAT manufactured by Spraylat Corporation, as described in Boeing Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) No. 088508, revised January 16, 2003, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. SPRAYLAT has been found to have identifiable absorbance peaks at 1730 cm-1 and 3300 cm-1 to differentiate from other common manufacturing contaminants.

FIGURE 16 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary temporary protective coating used in manufacturing, AZTEC, as described in Boeing Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) No. 099921, revised April 22, 1993, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. AZTEC has been found to have identifiable absorbance peaks at 1730 cm-1 and 1160 cm-1 to differentiate from other common manufacturing contaminants.

FIGURE 17 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an exemplary form release agent, a silicone oil FREKOTE®, manufactured by Loctite Corporation. Release agents are used when forming plastics or epoxy fiber composites to prevent the material from sticking to a form. Silicone oil has been found to have identifiable absorbance peaks at 1259 cm-1 and 800 cm-1.

FIGURE 18 is a graph of infrared absorbance of an alternate exemplary form release agent, TEFLON®, as described in Boeing Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) No. 67305, revised February 1, 2000, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. TEFLON® has been found to have identifiable absorbance peaks at 1212 cm-1 and 1155 cm-1.